SOUTH AMERICA.

Additional by the Steamship New York.

INVASION OF THE STATE OF CAUCA

APPAIRS IN PANAMA.

Threatened Revolutions in the Republic of Colombia.

GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE ISTHMUS.

The steamship New York has arrived at this port from Aspinwall. She left Aspinwall on the 17th inst., and we have additional and interesting news from the Pacific, which will be found in the letter of our Panama corres-

Purser Bailey, of the New York, has our thanks for the prompt delivery of our correspondence, &c.

The following is the treasure list of the New York

**Eugeno Kelly & Co. 220,400 Panama RailroadCo. \$29,641

A. Bolmont & Co. 132,507 Order. 34,623

Walter Watson. 210,954 Lees & Wallor. 398,000

Wells, Fargo & Co. 13,000 S. L. Isaacs & Asch 1,500

H. Cohen. 22,000 Parsons & Pettit. 1,000

Duncan, Sherima & Co. 67,580

Total. 3,500

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Oct. 16, 1865.

The Invasion of the State of Cauca by the Forces of the State of Antisquia—Later from Bogota—SetTement of the Case of Victor Plisé-The New Steamship Arrange ment-Gottschalk in Panama -- A Gold Mine on the Line

The information received from Buenaventura of the invasion of the State of Cauca by the forces of the State of Antioquia caused but little surprise; for the movement was threatened if the authorities of the first named State permitted the filibustering expedition to leave its shores for the invasion of the State of Panama. This new war is considered but the forerunner of many others General Mosquera to the office of President of the repullic of Colombia, and it is expected that Panama will s f-fer severely, from the fact that Mosquera will use every means at his command to once more place his minions in power at this point.

Considering the immense value of the property of the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to say nothing of the property of citizens e United States within the city of Panama, would it not be justifiable, and also perfectly right, on our part to purselves, do so, but your fighting must be away from he terminus of the transit; and if attempted at or near these points we shall stop it by force?" This will have

these points we shall stop it by force?" This will have to be the course pursued here before long. If we do not do so either England or France will, in view of the extreme necessity for protection to foreign interests here.

I have heard gentlemen of Franca observe lately that if Mosquera is elected President, with a prospect of the peace and prosperity of this State being destroyed thereby, they will use their influence and money to have the State desire its independence of the republic, and then throw itself upon the protection of the United States; and should the latter Fower refers the protectorate the same offer will be made to France or England, or to both; for they express the determination to no longer submit to the wanten destruction of all peace and prosperity. With this knowledge before our government and people, cannot something be done on our part to aid "the bone and sinew" of this land in their endeavors to bonefit their country—a country that has more natural advantages than any spot I know of within the tropics. In the present condition of affairs in Panama the small revenue which the State has is constantly decoured by the calls upon the treasury to supply the means to raise troops and transport them. Were it otherwise much could and would be done by the present government to benefit the condition of the city and its inhabitants.

We have later news from Bogota, but there is nothing of interest. The papers of that city are discussing the late invasion of this State, those of the Mosquera party exulting over it, while those in the Murillo interest speak in the strongest manner against the outrage, and do not hesitate to say that the general government will have to reimburse the State of Panama for all the expense incurred in repelling it.

If there is one thing more than another that will afford

reimburse the State of Panama for all the expense incurred in repelling it.

If there is one thing more than another that will afford intense pleasure to the travelling community of the Pacific it is that the old Vanderbilt line—for a year just known as the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company—has ceased to exist, and that the Facific Mail Steamship Company will in future control the entire rocte between New York and San Francisco.

There is scarcely a Californian who has not looked with horror upon the pussage between New York and Aspinwall under the old management. You will now have very many passengers from the South coast and elsewhere destined for Europe, who will go via New York in preference to taking the route via St. Thomas and I hope soon to see the arrangement made for providing here through tickets to Liverpool or Southampton, with synthesis of remaining thirty days in New York, by the ners through tickets to Liverpool or Southampton, with privilege of remaining thirty days in New York, by the numerous lines from New York. This done, and the Royal West India Mail Company may whistle for passen-gers. Altogether, the change gives delight to all except those largely subsidized by the old concern to bolster it to:

gers. Altogether, the change gives delight to all except those largely subsidized by the old concern to bolstst tup.

MISCELLANBOUR NEWS.

The Steamship New York, Captain Tinklepaugh, from New York on the 2d inst., arrived at Aspanwall at six o'clock on the morning of the 10th. Her passengers and mails crossed the same day, were at once embarked on board the steamship Colorado, and saised the same night for San Francisco. The short passage of the New York enabled the mail connection to be made with the South coast line, which will be satisfactory news to those merciants who do business in that quarter of the world.

We have had quite an excitement in the musical world of Panams of late. Gottschalk, who arrived here by the Colorado from San Francisco, gave a concert on the evening of the 7th inst., at the Government House, which not only delighted but astonished our citizens. On Monday evening the 9th inst., he gave a second concert at the residence of D. M. Corwine, Esq., agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which was a great success. It was crowded with all the beauty and fashion of Panama, native and foreign. The proceeds were devoted to the Foreign Cemetery fund. Gottschalk left by the steamer of the 11th for Lima, where he will doubtless have a very successful season. From there he will go to Valparaiso and Santiage.

I have seen within the last few days some very fine appelmens of gold, taken from a new mine near the line of the Panama Railroad, about half way between this place and Aspinwall, which will go to New York by this steamer for assay. The property in which the mine is located is in the hands of half a dozen active men—not natives—who intend to follow the matter up. There is no telling what this may end in, for if there is gold in one place there must be more not very far off, and when the knowledge of its existence here is known, and in quantities to make working a mine remunerative, we shall doubtless have adventurers coming from all parts of the world.

Among the passengers leaving the

world.

Among the passengers leaving the Isthmus to-day are the widow and children of Colonel Alex. R. McKee, late United States Consul at this place—a man who was the personification of kindness, liberality and honesty.

Mr. A. B. Boyd, of the Star and Herald, also pays New York a visit by this steamer, and several others of our "old stagers," who wish occasionally to have a smift cold weather and enjoy the pleasures of a sleigh ride, &c. The Isthmus continues very healthy. The rains are not yet over; but the showers are not as heavy or frequent as generally experienced in this month. November. I suppose, will give us a benefit as usual.

The steamship Constitution not arriving until this morning, I am able to add another paragraph. Conceso, Mendoza, Morro and others, who have been drifting about looking for a chance to reach Panama, and who a few days since landed at Porto Bello, nave been secured and brought to this place, and, as I onderstand, have been released on their parole of honor. (?) All these proceed-ings on the part of the government of releasing all these secoundrels to commence their work again lead me to suppose that trouble is not far off, and such is the op.nion of those who are far better posted on such sub-

opinion of those who are far better posted on such subjects than myself.

Great preparations are being made by the inhabitants of Panama to receive the victorious General Olarte, who, with two hundred men, attacked, deteated and then captured the two hundred filibusters who had the temerity to invade the State of Panama. The General is expected to arrive to-day, and triumphal arches are being erected at the street corners and in the Plaza. Some uncharitable people have the audacity to state that not many hours will clapse after the General's arrival before he will declare himself President of the State, and then, they also say, Mosquera will have it all his own way. The next mail may tell you whether this proves true or not.

OFFICE OF THE LINCOLN NATIONAL MONUMENT A-SOCIATION, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 26, 1865. To the Proper of the United States: The National Lincoln Monument Association expressly

invite the attention and favorable regard of their fellow of "Abraham Lincoln and his Emancipation Proclamation," published by Prang & Co., art publishers, of Boaton, Mass., the entire net proceeds of the sale of which he proprietor has generously donated to the funds of the association as a means of public contribution towards the erection of a national monument that shall be worthy of Abraham Lincoln and of the American people.

President, and Governor of Illinois.

Q. L. CONELING, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S MUSEUM.

The Zoological and Art Collection at the Park—Its Situation and How to Reach It—A Free Exhibition for the People— Living Specimens of Natural History— Statuary-The Fine Arts-Cabinet of Curiosities, &c.

Among the numerous interesting features of our great metropolitan resort, the Park, there is none more attractive than the collection of objects of art and natural history at the Museum, which, through the energy of the Park Commissioners and the donations of generous private individuals, has assumed proportions and an im-portance which already place it among the noteworthy establishments of the kind, not only of the city, but of the country in general. New York is apparently deter-mined not to be behind her rival cities of the world in founding and maintaining soological and botanical gar-dens and art galleries, and the initiatory effort at the Park is a guarantee of a most flourishing system of such

The animals, plants and objects of art already on exhibition in the collection are unusually interesting; and the visitor, whether from abroad or from the city, who has seen the Ramble, the lakes, the drives, the reservoir and the other features of the Park, will not have perfected his tour of observation if he fails to devote a few hours to its inspection. It will certainly repay the trouble, and while it adds additional charms to the pleasures of a stroll through the grounds it will afford amusement and instruction in a most agreeable combination. Such collections, again, deserve the patronage of our people, with whom public enterprises should ever be popular. The present one, having the merit of affording instruction and pleasure gratis to those who choose to visit it, is preferable to private affairs of the kind, which are too often established for mercenary and pecuniary motives, and hence are subversive of the true principles of art. The advantages arising from festering such undertakings redound to the public in the creation of a refined taste and in the ennobling of popular senti-ment. Our Park Museum and its accompanying attractions should therefore receive, as it deserves, a worth; support from our citizens. To those who are interested in an enumeration of its attractions the following account will prove interesting. Many, however, have already discovered the attractions for themselves, and the throngs visiting the collection are daily augmenting. On Sunday last the crowd was so great that in the art gallery locemotion from point to point was attended with great difficulty. In the lower part of the building, where many of the zoological specimens are gathered, there was an incessant throng of ladies and children through-

THE MUSEUM. The building which forms the Museum is the old State Arsenal—a castellated structure of some pretensions to beauty, which, while it serves its purpose moderately well, is interesting as one of the relies of the past. It is to small for the growing proportions of the collection, but will undoubtedly receive additions as necessity requires. It is situated on the Fifth avenue side of the Park, adjacent to the Sixty-fourth street entrance, and is readily accessible by all the various lines of city railways. It is also on one of the principal thoroughfares of the Park and comes within full view of those who make use of the "Circuit" drive. Entering from the avenue, the main stairway lead ug to the art gallery at once conducts the visitor to the collection in that portion of the building, which embraces the following:-

The central ojbect of the apartment is a model on a very comprehensive scale of the famous Washington monument at Richmond. This, with over eighty other plaster casts of the works of the great American sculptor, Crawford, was presented by his widow to the Park, and enables the spectator to see that city without the expense or trouble of a journey to the late rebel capital, he whole forming a fitting sequel to the history of tha locality as given in the reports of the war. These views embrace pictures of the city and its prominent and historical buildings. Other views—of London, Paris and European cities give the beholder valuable cosmopolitan

The other models of this donation are as follows The Pediment of the United States Capitol at Wash ington, on a large scale, giving a complete idea of this rtistic portion of our national legislative edifice. The figures constituting the group gathered on the pediment Hebe and Ganymede.
Mercury and Psyche.
Herod's Daughter and the
Head of John the Baptist.

are also reproduced in individual models. Orpheus, life size, Apollo and Diana. Capid. Genius of Mirth. Pilgrim Princess. Boy Playing Marbles. Hoethoven.
The MecLanic.
The Schoolmaste
The Schoolmaste
The Schoolmast.
The Merchant.
The Soldier.
The Woodsman.
Indian Hunter.
Indian Chief.
Indian Woman.
America. America. Indian Grave.

Raphael.
James Otis.
Datrick Henry, colosse Women of Samaria Two Monumental Groups. Origin of Brawing. Hercules and Diana. Cupid Stringing his Bot with Flowers. Apollo and Perasus, Muse with the Lyre.

Nymphs and Salyrs. Huntress. Repose in Egypt. Justice. Niches for the Monu of Mr. Binney.

Designs for the Washington

Monument, Virginia.

Christ Blessing Little Chil-

Sappho (two sketches).

iter and Psyche.

Truants. The Pen. Hunting Boy.

Anacreon and Nymph. Fawn and Gost. Muse and Cupid. Among the sketches are Eve with Cain and Abel. Jacob Wrestling with the Tempter.
Flora (two sketches).
Thomas Jefferson. Thomas Jefferson.
Equestrian of Washington.
Equestrian of Washington,
with Liberty.
Freedom (designed for the
Capitol).
Dancing Jenny.
Aurors.

Rebecca. Herod's Daughter. Dying Indian Woman. The Truants. Spring and Autumn. Burd Monument. Aurora.

Justice and History.

Babes in the Wood. Bust of Prince of Wales.
Bust of Archbishop Hughes.
David, with Head of Goliah.
An Angel.

The northeastern angle of the gallery is set apart for

it. Besides these there are other curiosities in the way o petrified wood, rare minerals and the like. The various articles are labelled and described, affording great satis-faction to the visitor in making his inspection.

THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION. if it has not already, will next attract the attention o the spectator, who is supposed to accompany us in this cursory observation of the locality. On entering the gateway the cages are found ranged in a rectangular en-closure around the museum building.

On the right of the entrance stands a cage containing

two fine specimens of the silver gray fox and the Crossing over, the next cage presents to view a beaver, and a rare specimen of the same species—the coypu, or

who are continually traversing their cage in their pe-culiar restless manner.

they may be seen reposing on the trunks of the trees, which have been fixed for their pleasure within its limits. The process of feeding these, as well as all the animals of the collection, is witnessed with great interest

by the spectators.

Next in the row are five prairie wolves, who always prove an interesting sight to those who have read the stories of frontier and backwoods life.

The next cage contains eighteen specimens of our national bird, the eagle. The "proud bird of freedom" is here seen to full advantage. The collection embraces two species, the common and the baid head. The latter is the type of the one employed in the national heraldry

A cage of squirrels is next in order. At its side is one with four hawks, two old and two

Several handsome specimens of wild turkeys, and cuassows occupy the next cage, which precedes one con taining five owls.

which has been prepared for those animals which belong

will be admirably suited to its purpose.

On the right of the entrance, which is through the southern door, are two African camels, and in a cage next to them an ant bear and a raccoon dwelling together

on terms of perfect domestic felicity. Underneath is a cage with two bitterns, and in the en-losure below a number of tortoises, one a specimen of the famous Gallipagos species.

The next cage contains a varied collection of African

Underneath is a hedge hog.

The other cages embrace specimens as follows:—
An occlot, a handsome species of the wild cat, rembling in its general appearance a small tiger.

Parrots, of all species. The beautifully variegat mage of these birds forms a sight well worth witness

A crow.
A kinkajon, or mico leon,
White mice.
Ground squirrels.
A white rat.
Central American room.
Parrot and three paroquets.
Cockatoo.
An owl.
A Costa Rica squirrel.
Baboons.

A tank in one corner is occupied by five alligators, and in one of the cages adjacent is a little alligator only five months old. It was captured by a gentleman of New Orleans near that city when only a few weeks old, and sent as a present to the Park collection. It was then only a few inches long, but has now attained a length of about a foot. With the larger specimens of its species it attracts a great deal of curiosity, as in fact do all the articles and objects comprising our suddenly extempo-rized but very promising People's Museum.

MEXICO.

Important Desputches Received by President Junraz's Minister in Washington.

Anticipated Occupation of Matamoros and the Entire State of Tamaulipas by the Republicans.

The Imperialists Closely Besieged in Matamoros on the 19th inst.

Tampico Also Invested by a Republican Force.

The Mexican Express Company and the Recent Imperial Canards.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

APPLICATIONS FOR BONDS.

Some of the Banks Anxious to Act as Agents for the Loan.

SOLDIER SUBSCRIBERS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS.

Visit to the Mexican Financial Agency.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

Wasserson, Oct. 26, 1865. Senor Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, is in receipt of despatches this evening which anticipate the capture of Matamoros and the entire occupancy of the State of Tamaulipas by the liberal forces under Juarez. There can be no doubt of important movements having been on foot to that end for weeks past, and of having reached a point of reasons These accounts are understood to have corroboration in official despatches received to-day by the government, although the actual occupation of Matamoros by the liberals has not been announced or confirmed.

Important disclosures relating to the recent imperial to be made within a few days that will fully show up the animus of the late Philadelphia despatches declar ng the liberal cause hopeless and Maximillan's government firmly fastened on the people of Mexico. Several gen-tlemen are implicated who have hitherto held official and confidential relations with Mr. Lincoln's adminis tration.

New Orleans, Oct. 24, 1865.

Advices have been received through Juarez's official journal, from El Passa, to the 16th of September, confirming the reports of his fixing the arm of government there; also, a letter from one of his staff to a Mexican officer here, saying that Juarez is confident that the settle their own difficulties.

Mexico, of a late date has been received. It warmly en courages immigration to Mexico, especially from the inducements offered by the imperial government. The

Southerners can bring their negroes as apprentices on the conditions prescribed by the Emperor.

The Picayane's Matamores advices of the 19th says the city is besieged by Cortina and Escobedo with three thousand 5vo hundred men. No serious assault has yet been made. All communication has been cut off except with Brownsville, whence provisions are drawn

in Tampico.
The Times Matamoros correspondent of the 18th says; The whole town is alarmed. Escobedo, Cortinas and Canales have two thousand five hundred men and twelve cannon. The pickets were driven up and almost into the town by Cortina. For five months there has been a repetition of these scenes. Cortinas, with a force, estimated at from three to five thousand, keeps Matamoros so closely besieged that no one dares to stir an inch beyond the fortifications. There is no communication with Bagdad except by the other side of the river, and none at all with Monterey and the interior. General Mejia has ordered all communication closed with Brownsville, and the chapparel has been levelled for Brownwille, and the chapparel has been levelled for artillory. Mejia has about seventeen hundred men, well armed and equipped, but lacks officers and gunners. The native population is decidedly in favor of the liberals. It is believed the liberal force is greatly exaggerated. It is hardly thought they will assault the town, but will probably besiege it and try to starve into submission or force the imperialists into a pitched battle. It is understood that the convoy so often driven back to Montecear, here it less storted with an excert of one

to Monterey, has at last started with an escort of one thousand French troops and eight hundred Imperialists. The convoy is reported at \$2,000,000.

Trade is completely dead. Money is scarce and commands a large interest.

The New Mexican Loan-Description of

the Ho nds.

The republican Mexican loan of thirty millions of dellars, which was announced but a few days since, has, we understand, made a most successful debut. Numerous applications have already been received from banks in New York city and various places in this and other States, requesting to act as agents and receive subscrip-tions for the new load. Instead of being mere dry letters of form, many of these applications express warm sympathy for the republican cause in Mexico. The de-nominations most in demand are the smaller bonds of losser sums are United States veteran volunteers, all of whom seem most anxious not only to invest the greenbacks remaining with them, now that this "cruel war is over," in the securities of the republic of Mexico, but furthermore to enlist under the banner of President Juarez. Should the United States government ever re-

never feel apprehensive of a draft, for volunteers would men by the inducement of bounties is entirely reversed instead of the Juarez government being obliged to pay heavy bounties to recruits, as during the latter part of our civil war, the recruits themselves are but too eager to pay the republican government of Mexico a bounty, in the shape of a subscription to the new loan, for the privilege of assisting to vindicate the independence of a sister republic.

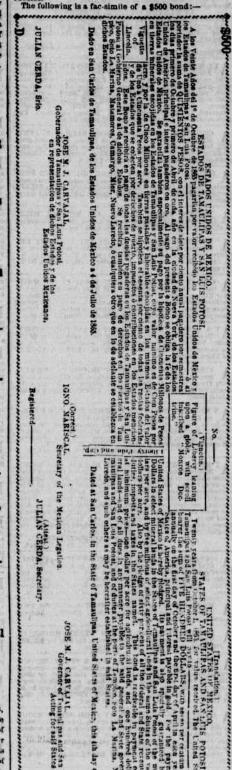
Irrespective of the patriotic subscribers to the Mexican loan, the fact of the investment of large sums in these bonds by many of the leading banks and financial firms of the country, whose names it is not for several rea-sons deemed advisable to publish for the present, is a strong argument in favor of the soundness of this sec rity, and consequently of the ultimate reassertion of the republican form of government throughout Mexico with-out let or bindrance from abroad. This is no straw showing which way the wind blows, but a reliable

showing which way the wint bloom, weather vane.

As already stated in the Herald, the Mexican loan is to be issued in bonds of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 each, on which interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum will be paid semi-annually in gold. Ten million dollars will be sold as sixty cents on the dollar in United States currency, making the interest equal to twelve per cent in gold. The bonds are redeemable within twenty years from October 1, 1965. The bonds are printed both in Spanish and English, the coupons being Spanish on the face and English on the reverse.

coupons being Spanish on the race and magnin-reverse.

The following is a fac-simile of a \$500 bond:—



and the States of mem. Payable semiyear. Verk Lind of the First Mills of the Mills The bonds of the above denomina' on are printed or The bonds of the above denomination are printed on sheets twenty-two inches by filto a makes, engraved by the United States Bank Note Company of this city. The face is surrounded by a bandsome border printed in green, and the ground of the sheet of coupons, forty in number, attached to the bond, is of the same color. The reverse of the instrument is printed in red, with the figures 500 very prominent on the back of the bond itself, while below a translation is printed in red and white of each coupon on the other side. The American dag, in which the figure of liberty is draped, the legend day in which the figure of liberty is draped, the legend day in which the figure of liberty is draped, the legend day in which the figure of liberty is draped, the legend day in which the figure of liberty is draped, the legend day in which the figure of liberty is draped, the legend day in which the figure of liberty is draped, the legend day in which the figure of liberty is draped, the legend day in which the figure of liberty is draped, the legend day in which the figure of liberty is draped, the legend day in which the figure of liberty is draped, the legend day in which the figure of liberty is draped, the legend day in which the figure of liberty is draped, the legend day in the figure of liberty is draped. The amount of liberty is draped in red and white of each coupon on the other side of the bond white of each coupon on the other side of the liberty is draped.

bends are dated on the 4th of July, 1865, although the interest is payable only from Oct. 1, 1865, are eminently suggestive.

In addition to the governmental pledges, the additional security is offered of 5,000,000 acres of age entural and 500,000 acres of mineral lands in Tamaubpas and San Lois Potosi, valued at \$55,000,000, as a ginzantee for the payment of principal and interest.

The negotiation and sale of these bonds has been confided to Mesars, John W. Corles & Co., of this city, by General Jose M. J. Carvajal, the special commissioner of President Juarez. Senor Remero, the Mexican Minister, exercising a general coptrol as the representative of the liberal government.

The offices of Messrs. John W. Corlies and J. N. Tifft, the financial agents in New York of the republic of Mexico, are located at 57 Broadway. The suit of offices are spacious and lofty. The fittings and furniture are of the most elegant and costly character, equal if not superior to the interior of our principal banks and public offices. The windows facing upon Broadway bear the words "Financial Agency of the Republic of Mexico" handsomely lettered in gold leaf upon the large sheets of plate glass, and in lieu of curiants the flags of the republics of the United States of America and of the United States of Mexico are tastefully festioned, one in each window. Through the couriesy of Mr. J. N. Tifft our representative was permitted to inspect the various departments of the Mexican Financial Consultate, and furnished with all permisable information regarding the new loan and its prospects.

There is undoubtedly a strong confidence in the success, speedy or remote, of the republican cause in Mexico deeply rooted in the partisans and friends of Benito Juarez, which must rest upon a foundation firmer than we imagine, deepite passing appearances. Qui

The Mexican Express Company.
TO THE SDITOR OF THE BERALD. New York, Oct. 26, 1865.

New York, Oct. 26, 1965.

I do not propose to onter into any controversy with Mr.

J. N. Navarro, Consul General of ex-President Juarez at this port; but as I observe that his misinterpretation of my interview with the ex-President has been repeated in ther quarters, I beg leave, through your courtesy, to

News from Virginia. REPEAL OF SLAVE ORDINANCES BY THE RICHMOND CITY COUNCIL—A DISLOVAL JUROR PINED—THE GOVERNMENT STILL PEEDING DESTITUTE RICH-MONDITES—WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM THE WINCHESTER REGION, ETC., ETC.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26, 1865. Richmond papers say that the City Council on Wed esday adopted an ordinance repealing at once all existing ordinances relating to negro slaves.

An effort is being made to induce Governor Pierpoint to convene the recently elected Legislature on the 10th of November. Should this be done it is supposed that United States Senators will be elected.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, one of the successful candidates for Congress, says that the test cath is broad enough to exclude him from his seat; but that if he

enalty during the rebellion, he has been exc all consequences by the general amnesty of President Lin-coin, of which he availed himself on the 26th of May last, taking the prescribed oath, and therefore he will de-

cline to take the test oath. One juryman, summoned in Richmo efused to take the oath to support the Constitu refused to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the restored government of Virginia, and was fined eight dollars by the Judge.

The government of the United States is still furnishing food to a number of destitute families in Richmond, the average amount of rations distributed each day being from three thousand to four thousand.

The troops stationed about Winchester are being rapidly withdrawn.

B. J. Barbour, Representative elect for the Third district of Virginia, is about to canvass New Jersey in behalf of the Union ticket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor Perry's Message to the Legislature. COLUMNIA, S. C., Oct. 26, 1865. Governor Perry's message was read before the Legisla

He says: Though his appointment was made severa nonths after the other provisional governors, South Carolina now is as far advanced in reconstruction as any other State. By restoring those who were in civil office other state. By restoring those who were in the meanty ex-pedited reconstruction. This measure was objected to by the military authorities, but he was anstained by President Johnson, to whom will be assigned in history the glory of having reconstructed the broken, dismontled frag

He alludes to the new constitution as popular and demo cratic, inspiring the people with more zeal and energy

cratic, inspiring the people with more zeal and energy in developing the talent and resources of the State; recommends the fostering of internal improvements, commerce and manufactures, and the encouragement of foreign immigration; also that they shall not be dependent, as heretofore, on the Western States for horses, mules, cattle, hogs, bacon, lard and beef, nor on the Northern States for furniture, agricultural implements and clothes, but should raise, grow and make everything for themselves. Now that slavery is abolished, labor is made more hor rable, more necessary. Young men must become tradesmen, manufacturers and mechanics. Northern friends are invited to come. Immediate provision must be made for the protection by the government of freedmen. This is expected by the President and Congress, and will remove all pretext for military rule.

The election of electors for President and Vice President of the United States should be given to the people, and an early day fixed for the election of members of Congress. Should those elected be in Washington with their credentials when the clerk calls the roll they cannot be excluded more than those from Massachusetts. No man in South Carolina can take the test oath without perjury, as it is not the policy of Congress, an election is necessary for two United States Senators, one for six years from the 3d of March last, the unexpired term to March, 1867. He recommends the issuing of State bonds and selling them to pay the State debt and avoid present taxation. The reorganization of the milita is arged, the Secretary of State at Washington having given assurances that as soon as the State government is organized all the troops will be withdrawn. He recommends the re-establishment of the South Carolina College on a universal system, and the reopening of the Citatel Academy for cadets. He opposes any act looking to the reputation of the State dobt. He recommends the re-establishment of the South Carolina College on a universal system, and the reopening of the Citatel Aca

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

Precautions Against Negro Insurrections in Louisiana-The Fenians in Texas-Rebels Returning from Mexico, &c., &c.

NEW ORIHANS, Oct. 25, 1865. In reply to a communication from Governor Wells, regard to threatened negro insurrections in the northers part of the Since, General Canby says he will order add; tional white troops to Shreveport; that already arrange ments have been made to disabuse the negroes of any wrong impressions imposed upon them.

The friends of ex-Governor Allen persist him for Governor against Governor Welles. There is a movement in Texas' to organize a Feniar Brotherhood.

Hood and Longstreet have left for Washington, the The steamship Alabama, the first steamer of the direct Liverpool line, brought 1,000 tons of merchandise. The

vessels of this line coal at Havana. Private letters from Western Texas say the Confedorates who went to Mexico when the Trans Mississippi army surrendered are returning, disputed with the Mexicans and indignant with their treatment.

The Missessippi Legislature referred to the Judici Committee a bill to suspend for a limited term the col Committee a bit to suspend for a funite tent in tenter of lection of dold, and securing to creditors the interest thereon during their auspension.

General Fallerton, Commissioner of Friedmen in Louisiana, gives notice that negro orphans of proper age, in order to a quire industrious liabilis, be bound out as

rough the second of the second

daily, and promised to do all in their power to said the project.

No departy collector has yet been appointed for failing. An official Trea any notice of the stablishment of the First National Bank at Galvesion had been published. The State constitution expressly forbids any one doing Sanking business in Teras under heavy penalties.

Control quiet; sales 2,500 bales insidding at 5% a 54c, sugar tirm; fair to full fair 155gc, a 173gc. Freights booking up; cotton to New York 13gc, a 23gc. Bank ditecks to New York 2g per cent discount.

Lecture on Reconciliation, by A. H. H. Dawson, of Georgia-Negro Suffrage

livered by Andrew H. H. Dawson, of Georgia, on the subject of "Reconciliation." The audience numbered about one hundred and twenty persons. Mr. Dawso about one hundred and twenty persons. Mr. Dawson, during the detivery of his remarks, suffered much from the effects of a chill, which attacked him several hours previously. The speaker, in the course of his lecture, said:—The eloquent gentleman (Wendell Phillips) who lectured here hast night asserted that everything must be for the people, and everything by the people. That idea is a humbug. * * It was this thing of filling so many of the offices by the people, that led us into the late great troubles. * You filled the land with demagogues. No sooner did one of these get into some petty office—get a constable-slip or any other "ship" for sail him into higher office—than he immediately set about discussing the great political questions of the day, whether he knew anything about the principles involved in them or not. * * Wendell Phillips Jadvocates universal suffrage. What is that great representative of the radical party driving at? It is an open question whether when he endows the negro with universal suffrage he gains his ends. Ho is in Massachusetts; the negro is in the South. Slavery is abolished. That is settled—settled for all time. What follows? The negro, being a resident of the South, and baving for his neighbors men who have been his masters, will necessarily be influenced by those. Who, then, will be the best able, in the bost position, to control the negro votes—the man who is there to talk to him, or the man who is making speechs away off here in the city of New York, which the negro never sees, and which, if he did see, he never could read or understand? It the refore seems to me that Mr. Philips party is taking great risks. * If the negro does get a vote, and the demagogues are to be benefited by it, then it will put him lower than he ever was before. In the past it was custom with them to go from place to place, kissing children, fastering sives and can assing for votes. Think how "delicate" it will be for them, when "universal suffrage" is permitted, to go from place to place, kissing children during the detivery of his remarks, suffered much from

A Young Girl Was Arrested Yesterday for stealing from the counter of a drug store a single bottle of perfume. When the case came up for examination the Justice discharged the prisoner; and reproved the druggs for his carelesaness in leaving the bottle on the caunter, saying that common sense should have told him h would be store, as the temperation was too great for any one. The Defume was, of course, EENDEY'S EUTPTIAN LOTUS,

City Politics. The above named general committee met at the Sin-clair House last night. From a report submitted it appeared that the McKeon organization of the Fifth Seas torial district had failed to make another nomination, a directed, in place of Mr. Cornell, whose nomina

directed, in place of Mr. Cornell, whose nomination, as directed, in place of Mr. Cornell, whose nomination was repudiated by the general committee.

Resolutions were then passed nominating Mr. Daniel O'Brisn, of the Seventeenth ward, a candidate for the show district. Mr. Tomilinson wanted to know whether Mr. O'Brien was not a supporter of Mozart Hall, but was informed in the negative.

Resolutions embodying a series of reform measures were introduced by y Mr. Tomilinson, which were adopted. They are of a sweeping character, and declare that no members for the Legislature shall be nominated who so not pledge themselves to these questions of reform. The State councils shall be invoked to consider the abolition of ward courts, of the Board of Supervisors, of the City Inspector's Department, and of various other departments. The Corporation Counsel, it is proposed, should not receive more than ten thousand dollars a year for his services, contributing all excess to the public treasury. It is further to be taken into consideration whether the executive duties of a sanitary commission should not be imposed on the police, and whether all special commissioners and governors should not be abolished, their duties be performed by men to be appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Board of Aldermen. Some reform measures in reference to the city railroads and in reference to the supply of gas, sewerage, street cleaning, &c., are also to be taken into consideration, and streets, it is proposed, should be opened by act of Legislature, or ordinance of Common Council, without the appointment of commissioners.

Mr. Ralph Bogert, an old citizen and merchant of the Eighth ward, last evening received the unanimous nomi-SEVENTHENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT TANMANY NOMINATION.

At a meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly district Tammany Hall Convention, held at the corner of 125th street last evening, Robert B. Bradford was unanimously nominated as: Assemblyman to represent the district in the next Leg slature.

NOTICE.

New York Herald Building. TO MASONS, IRON, MARBLE AND DORCHESTER STONE WORKERS.

Proposals will be received until Monday noon, October 30, for a Fireproof Building, to be erected for the New YORK HERALD ESTABLISHMENT, on Brondway, Park row and Ann street.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined at the office of JOHN KELLUM, Architect, No. 170 Broadway.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest Newspaper and Best Littera-ry Family Journal in the Country. The Werker Herald for the present week.

A report of the closing proceedings of the Fenian Con gress at Philadelphia, with an interesting history o American Fenianism; Full accounts of the recent dread ful Disasters at Sea; Conclusion of the Wirz trial a Washington; Late and interesting intelligence from North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia Texas, and other parts of the South, showing the progress of Restoration; What President Johnson thinks of the Restoration of the Southern States; The important correspondence between Minister Adams and Earl Russell; Editorials on prominent events; The Current News of the day; Poetry- "True Astrology," "Scholarship for Street Stragglers;" two excellent stories, "The Conscript" and "A Robber Adventure in Andalusia;" Musical and Theatrical review for the week; Interesting Literary, Artistic and Scientific roading; Religious Intelligence; The latest Sporting News; co-sonable reading for Farmers and Gardeners; Varieties; Facetim; Valuable reviews of the Money, Commercial, and accounts of all important events of the wo k. Trans. -Single subscription, \$2; Three copies, \$5

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